AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please make the following amendments to the specification to correct typographical errors.

At page 4, line 23 of the specification, please add the following replacement paragraph:

However, due to the construction of the water sensing wire as shown in Fig. 5 there are certain conditions where the lifetime of a water sensing wire can be reduced. This is due to the arrangement of the water sensing wires in the screen. As shown in Fig. 6, typically the cable screen PSC is provided on the cable core (more precisely on the bedding PBE) and the cable screen PSC consists of a plurality of screen wires, which are ~~wwrapped~~ wrapped around the bedding PBE in a stranded manner, with a pitch length of about 3 times the core diameter i.e. the screen wires PSC extend substantially parallel. The cable screen wires PSCW typically have a diameter of 0.9 mm and between the cable screen wires PSCW the water sensing wires WSW are arranged. Around this arrangement a type of conducting band PSCB is wrapped under a different wrapping pitch by comparison to the screen wires PSCW in order to contact the individual cable screen wires PSCW to each other.

At page 8, line 9, please add the following replacement paragraph:

According to a fourth aspect of the invention the polymer filaments and the conductor have an elasticity module such that up to a limit force at which an elastic deformation of that polymer filaments changes into a plastic deformation, only an elastic deformation is applied to said conductor. Therefore, in accordance with the

combination of the conductor material, for example Cu, the insulation material, e.g. polyester, and the polymer filaments, a plastic deformation of the conductor is avoided such that no loops can be formed even after removal of the longitudinal stresses. This drastically increases the lifetime of the water sensing wire, which has been confirmed in ~~fatique~~ fatigue tests.

At page 11, line 22, please add the following replacement paragraph:

To also endure longitudinal stress application, preferably a plurality of filaments WRFI are contained within the water permeable insulation WI, as shown in Fig. 1 and in Fig. 2. It is important to note that the filaments WRFI are substantially parallel to the conductor WC, i.e. to the plurality of wires WW, and the filaments are not stranded. The one ~~ore~~ or more filaments WRFI can be made of a polymer, for example polyester, Aramid® or Kevlar® (Aramid and Kevlar are trademarks of Hoechst and Du Pont and the materials of which they consist are Poly (1,4-Phenylenterephthalamid). As shown in Fig. 2, the reinforcement filaments WRFI are not stranded with the wires WW and thus the sensor conductor WC has an increased strength in the longitudinal direction, which not only simplifies the production and processing when installing the cable but also increases the lifetime since longitudinal stress application cannot form a drastic damage to the conductor core wires WW.

At page 14, line 16, please add the following replacement paragraph:

Thus, the different aspects of the invention, namely the provision of a water sensing wire conductor WC having a deformable cross-section (for example formed by

a plurality of wires, e.g. stranded wires), the second aspect of providing reinforcement filaments WRFI inside the insulation sheath WI, and the third aspect of the invention of constituting the insulation WI as an insulating ~~brading~~ braiding, each allow to solve the aforementioned object of the invention, namely the increasing of the lifetime of the water sensing wire. This is substantially obtained by the fact that a radial application of force or a longitudinal application of a force cannot damage the conductor WC or the insulation WI.